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**MEMO ENDORSED**

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11/25/2014

The Honorable P. Kevin Castel  
 United States District Court  
 500 Pearl Street  
 New York, New York 10007

Initial Conference  
 adjourned without date  
 Filed formal motion within 14 days  
 to issue the third-party  
 subpoena, already with  
 the proposed subpoena.  
 SO ORDERED  
 JPS  
 12-1-14

*Re: 14 Civ. 1:14-cv-08915-PKC Plaintiff's Pre-motion Request to File a Motion for  
 Leave to Serve a Third Party Subpoena Prior to a Rule 26(f) Conference and Request to  
 Adjourn the Initial Rule 16 Scheduling Conference until Defendant Is Served*

Dear Judge Castel:

The James Law Firm, PLLC represents Plaintiff in the above captioned matter. This matter has been filed as a John Doe against the internet subscriber assigned the referenced IP address. The defendant's name and address is not presently known to Plaintiff. Plaintiff respectfully request permission to file a motion Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1), seeking leave to serve a third party subpoena prior to a rule 26(f) conference to learn the Defendant's identity. Plaintiff is also requesting an adjournment of the Initial Rule 16 Scheduling Conference until the Defendant is named and served.

Plaintiff, Malibu Media, (d/b/a "X-art.com") operates a popular subscription based website and is the owner of many copyrights. Plaintiff's claims are for copyright infringement under 28 U.S.C. § 1338. Plaintiff creates its own content which is being infringed on a massive scale.

The John Doe Defendant's IP address has been habitually used to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted works. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks permission to file a Motion seeking leave to serve limited, immediate discovery on the John Doe Defendant's Internet Service Provider, Time Warner Cable (hereafter "ISP") so that Plaintiff may learn Defendant's true identity. Plaintiff is suing Defendant for using the Internet, specifically the BitTorrent file distribution network, to commit direct copyright infringement.

Because Defendant used the Internet to commit this infringement, Plaintiff only knows Defendant by his Internet Protocol ("IP") address. Defendant's IP address was assigned to the Defendant by his respective Internet Service Provider ("ISP"). Accordingly, the ISP can use the IP address to identify the Defendant. Indeed, ISPs maintain internal logs, which record the date, time and customer identity for each IP address assignment made by that ISP. Significantly, ISPs may maintain these logs for only a short period of time.

Pursuant to Rule 26(d)(1), except for circumstances not applicable here, absent a court order, a party may not propound discovery in advance of a Rule 26(f) conference. Rule 26(b) provides courts with the authority to issue such an order: "[f]or good cause, the court may order discovery of any matter relevant to the subject matter involved in the action." In Internet infringement cases, courts routinely find good cause exists to issue a Rule 45 subpoena to discover a Doe defendant's identity, prior to a Rule 26(f) conference, where: (1) plaintiff makes a *prima facie* showing of a claim of copyright infringement, (2) plaintiff submits a specific discovery request, (3) there is an absence of alternative means to obtain the subpoenaed information, (4) there is a central need for the subpoenaed information, and (5) defendants have a minimal expectation of privacy. *See Arista Records, LLC v. Doe 3*, 604 F.3d 110 (2d Cir. 2010) (citing *Sony Music Entm't v. Does 1-40*, 326 F.Supp.2d 556, 564-65 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (numbers

added)); *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Does 1-11*, 2013 WL 3732839 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (same);

*John Wiley & Sons, Inc. v. Doe Nos. 1-30*, 284 F.R.D. 185, 189 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (same).

Plaintiff has good cause here as will be set forth in its motion. Plaintiff will present a prima facie claim of copyright infringement in its motion seeking the discovery. *See* Complaint at ¶¶ 29-31. *See* 17 U.S.C. §106; *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Does 1-11*, 2013 WL 3732839 (S.D.N.Y. 2013). Plaintiff's requests will be specific and Plaintiff will demonstrate there is no alternative means to obtain the central information and that defendant here has a minimal expectation of privacy. *See Arista Records, LLC v. Doe 3*, 604 F.3d 110, 117 (2d Cir. 2010) (“[T]o the extent that anonymity is used to mask copyright infringement or to facilitate such infringement by other persons, it is unprotected by the First Amendment.”); *John Wiley & Sons, Inc. v. Doe Nos. 1-30*, 284 F.R.D. 185, 191 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (“ISP subscribers have a minimal expectation of privacy in the transmission or distribution of copyrighted material.”); *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Does 1-11*, 2013 WL 3732839 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (same).

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should permit Plaintiff to file a Motion seeking Leave to File a Third Party Subpoena Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1) and adjourn the Initial Rule 16 Scheduling Conference until the Defendant is named and served.

Respectfully submitted,

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